English Texts Society. His edition of Shakespeare is still a model of its kind and set an example for the popularisation of the classics: and he left a permanent mark by his many years of work as Professor of English at King's College, London. His most enduring influence, however, was probably exercised as organiser and first Secretary of the British Academy, which he raised to a level of dignity and scholarship proper to the Academy of a great Empire. The trio of eminent Jewish Shakespearean scholars is completed by Marion Spielmann, art critic and historian, who made an intensive study of the portraiture of William Shakespeare, as a result of which it is possible to have a much more accurate idea of the poet's actual appearance and to clear up a number of incidental points connected with his biography and bibliography. In Germany, the most recent of a long line of scholarly interpreters of Shakespeare was Professor Friedrich Gundolf, whose rendering of the English poet in German is one of the most superb achievements in the history of translation. If the sages of Heidelberg are to-day able to claim Shakespeare as a kindred Nordic spirit, it is partly because he found in Germany so gifted a "Semitic" interpreter.[1]

It is perhaps arguable, that something in the background of the Jew accustoms him from childhood to a realisation of the existence of countries beyond his own, and hence provides him with what may be termed (in order to eschew that decried word

"international")
a "European[3]* outlook. He seems to have, accordingly,
a certain faculty for entering into the spirit of countries
other than that in which he was born, and to make
contributions to their cultural heritage seldom paralleled
by foreigners of other antecedents* To take the field of

[1] It may be added that Shakespeare's interpreter to Denmark was the Jew, Georg Brandos.